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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Samoa

The present report is a summary of 14 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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I. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations[2]

1. The National Human Rights Institution[3] (NHRI) and JS3[4] recommended the Samoan Government to sign and ratify: the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and its the Optional Protocol (OPCAT); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). NHRI[5] and JS3[6] recommended the Samoan Government to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol. NHRI[7] recommended Samoa to ratify the Optional Protocol for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on a communications procedure; and ILO Convention 159 - Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons), 1983. NHRI also recommended withdrawing the current reservation under Article 28 of the CRC.[8]

2. JS3 recommended that Samoa immediately sign and accede the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); Optional Protocols to CRC; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (ICPRMW) and Members of their Families; and ILO Convention (No. 169) concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries.[9]

3. JS3 also underlined that as a priority, Samoa should ratify, at a minimum, ICESCR, CERD, CAT, CRPD and ICPRMW by Samoa's third Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Samoa should also incorporate these instruments into its domestic law.[10]

4. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) noted that, as accepted in the first UPR cycle and if not done yet, Samoa should swiftly ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights regarding the abolition of the death penalty. CGNK also encouraged Samoa to make a strong effort to ratify as soon as possible all peace, settlement of disputes, disarmament and humanitarian treaties to which it is not yet a party, and recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.[11]

5. Cultural Survival recommended Samoa to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (1989) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities without reservation, and ILO Convention No. 159 (1983) - Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons).[12]

6. Goshen Trust noted that while the Government has signed the CRPD, it has not yet ratified it and therefore strongly urged the Government to proceed to the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and domesticate its provisions in its national laws.[13]

7. Oceania Human Rights (OHR) stated that Samoa should ratify CRPD immediately and indicated that the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) should be a national priority to ensure the realization of those rights for youth and elders in Samoa.[14]

8. JS1 recommended taking steps to immediately accede to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[15]

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

9. CGNK recommended that the Constitution of the State of Samoa be changed as soon as possible to remove provisions related to the death penalty, bearing in mind that the death penalty was abolished in 2004, thus definitely barring the possibility of such sentences. CGNK also recommended that the Constitution and the legislation of Samoa be amended to highly reflect the value of life, to limit possible exceptions to the respect of the right to life and to submit any official use of force to a judicial or independent authority.[16]

10. Goshen Trust noted that the Samoan Government should fully resource and implement the Mental Health Act 2007 and strengthen the protection of women and children with mental illness from domestic violence, sexual child and adolescent abuse through tougher legal penalties.[17]

11. JS4 commended the enactment of the Crimes Act, which increased the maximum penalties for most sexual offences and criminalized sexual offences, which include rape and unlawful sexual connection.[18]

12. JS1 also recommended Samoa to enact national anti-trafficking legislation criminalising all conduct related to trafficking in persons, especially children, in line with article 3 and article 5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.[19]

13. According to Cultural Survival, there is no law pertaining specifically to the status of persons with disabilities or regarding accessibility for them.[20]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

14. The National Human Rights Institution stated that one of the key developments in the protection and promotion of human rights in Samoa since the first cycle of the UPR is the establishment, in 2013, of the Office of the Ombudsman as Samoa's NHRI. The Samoan Government should be commended for enacting legislation which provides the NHRI with a broad human rights protection mandate, in accordance with the Paris Principles.[21]

15. OHR noted the institution of an office of Ombudsman since 1988. OHR applauded the fact that in 2013 the Ombudsman became the National Human Rights Institution in Samoa.[22] JS3 recommended that Samoa support the establishment of a Pacific Human Rights Commission, to be housed in Samoa, which will develop policies and guidelines to address human rights concerns from countries in the Pacific region that do not have a human rights commission or whose commissions were suppressed by political agendas.[23]

16. JS4 commended the establishment of a Disability Unit within the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development in 2015. This was a positive step towards strengthening the implementation of the national disability policy and better coordination of resources and efforts converging on the effective implementation of inclusive disability developments in the country.[24]

17. Goshen Trust noted that the Samoan Government should develop national policy or alternative education opportunities for young girls with mental and physical needs.[25]

18. Samoa Faafafine[26] Association (SFA) recommended that the Samoan Government takes the lead in the Pacific region on intersex issues and makes policies to address data

collection on intersex, sexual orientation and gender in Samoa; disclosure issues; inclusive language; body diversity issues; services and resources; and legislative review of all gender laws to ensure conformity with internationally recognised standards. [27]

19. Samoa Family Health Organization (SFHA) recommended Samoa to ensure the review and development of the existing national policies to include: the incorporation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in all schools curriculum (Government, private and Church schools); alternative educational opportunities for young girls who become pregnant while in school; strengthening consultations with young people and civil societies; increased institutional capacity and awareness on all rights and information related to sexual and reproductive health. [28]

20. CGNK recommended implementing policies valuing life: as domestic violence usually causes more deaths of women than men and in order to guarantee the equal enjoyment of the right to life for all, Samoa needed to mainstream gender equality in all its policies. [29]

21. JS1 noted that Samoa should enact a comprehensive anti-trafficking national action plan to address the issue of trafficking in persons at multiple levels. [30] JS1 recommended the Samoan Government to engage in a public awareness campaign focused on educating the public on sexual exploitation of children, similar to previous campaigns on violence against women. [31]

22. Samoa National Council of Women (SNCW) noted that the Government should solicit technical and financial assistance from the developed countries to seriously support Institutional Systems Strengthening (ISS) for NGOs. [32]

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

23. JS3 noted an increase in the recognition of women's rights, especially regarding senior roles and positions of leadership within Samoa's economy. Despite this increase, Samoan women continue to be marginalised within the Government, church communities and village councils where there are several impediments to overcome before women can truly benefit from equal enjoyment of rights. JS3 recommended that Samoa fulfil its commitment to equality and non-discrimination and ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value; support women who are matai [33] title holders and ensure that they have equal opportunity to participate in community and villages political decision making processes; align its laws on political representation to its obligations under CEDAW; and take corrective measures to reduce gender imbalance in the legislative and executive branches of the Government. [34]

24. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government expand awareness raising programs for families to combat negative social and cultural attitudes towards teenage pregnancy; consider the serious plight of, and viable medical options for, victims who fall pregnant from unlawful sexual acts; and financially support NGOs working with victims of rape and incest. [35]

25. NHRI noted that there is a general lack of awareness about the meaning of equal participation, and its implications for Peoples with Disabilities (PWDs). While many of Samoa's laws and policies related to PWDs are in line with relevant international human rights law, Samoa has to make further efforts to implement these properly. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government conduct an

awareness raising campaign throughout society, particularly at the family level and in rural areas, to foster respect for the rights and dignity of PWDs.[36]

26. JS2 noted positive steps taken by Samoa: repealing criminal provisions prohibiting males 'impersonating' females, prohibiting employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; signing the Joint Statement on Ending Acts of Violence and Related Human Rights Violations Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity; voting in favour of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and establishing a National Human Rights Institution.[37] JS2 recommended that Samoa urgently repeal laws that criminalise consensual sexual activity between persons of the same sex;[38] enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status in all areas of public life, including employment, health, education and access to goods and services; extend the same legal rights to same-sex couples as to opposite-sex married couples.[39]

27. SNCW recognised a gap in the application of the *faafafines* general protection as they are being abused, harassed and violated in many ways, including sexual abuse.[40]

28. Goshen Trust noted that one of the struggles of people with mental illness in Samoa is the stigma attached to the disability and the lack of appropriate response to create awareness around this disability. Mental illness is often argued as not a disability in Samoa; therefore, there is a need for more awareness and acceptance by the Government of this disability in order to strengthen intervention strategies involving survivors of mental illness and appropriate financing of programs.[41]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

29. JS3 stated that domestic, sexual violence and abuse against children are widespread and continue to be a problem in Samoa. JS3 recommended that the Government provide tougher penalties around sexual violence and abuse of children; strengthen its child protection laws in these areas and urgently set up a child sex offenders' register.[42]

30. NHRI believed that violence within the home must be addressed with all genders and ages. The widely held belief that family problems, such as domestic violence, should be settled within the family helps foster a 'culture of silence' within villages. Samoa has taken measures to address this issue with the passage of the Family Safety Act (2013), but there is limited public knowledge of this law, and how to engage in the legal proceedings it entails. The National Human Rights Institution recommended the Samoan Government to work with village councils, relevant authorities and engaged NGOs to increase public awareness of the Family Safety Act (2013), and its legal proceedings. The National Human Rights Institution also recommended reviewing the Family Safety Act (2013) for the inclusion of protection for persons who report incidence of violence, including sexual violence.[43]

31. JS3 commended the Government for passing the Family Safety Act (2013) and its current implementation though there is a need to increase awareness around its provisions especially on protection orders and on a multi-sectoral approach to address domestic violence. JS3 noted that UPR Working Group recommendation 73.32 (A/HRC/18/14) - criminalisation of rape within marriage - has yet to be implemented and urgently recommended that the Government fulfils this recommendation, and that adequately and sufficiently resource the implementation of the Family Safety Act 2013.[44]

32. NHRI indicated that sexual abuse and incest are condemned by both national law and *fa'asamoa* (the Samoan way of life). Despite this, the NHRI is concerned that sexual abuse and incest are prevalent and there is a lack of information and statistical data on their

nature, extent and causes. Further, young children are not aware of where to report child abuse or incest. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government collaborate with it and relevant NGOs to deliver a community education campaign to dispel the misconception about the rights of the child. The NHRI should work with the Samoan Government to investigate and develop child-friendly reporting avenues for child abuse, sexual assault and incest.[45]

33. The International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) noted that it is important for the Samoan Government and *fono*[46] to raise awareness that domestic violence and sexual assault are intolerable behaviours in any circumstance, and limit the use of *ifoga*[47] as a mitigating factor in Court. Therefore, ICAAD recommended Samoa to enact legislation to specifically criminalize violence against women, and make spousal rape illegal. Legislation should also allow the victim/survivor to be entitled to restitution in both civil and criminal proceedings. To ensure judicial accountability and consistency in sentencing, ICAAD recommended the creation of a sentence monitoring system.[48]

34. Cultural Survival noted that many cases of rape and domestic abuse go unreported because common societal attitudes discourage such reporting.[49]

35. Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children stated that corporal punishment of children in Samoa is unlawful in the penal system but it is only partly prohibited in schools and day care settings, and it is not prohibited in alternative care settings or the home. Achieving full prohibition requires the enactment of legislation clearly prohibiting corporal punishment in these settings and explicitly repealing the right "to administer punishment" in the Infants Ordinance 1961. The Child Care and Protection Bill currently under discussion provides an opportunity to achieve the necessary reforms, but it requires amendment in order to do so.[50]

36. JS3 noted that incidences of child vendors particularly after school hours and during school holidays continue interfering with child's education and social development. JS3 recommended taking measures to reduce numbers of child vendors, consistently with its obligations under ILO Convention (No. 182) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and ILO Convention (No. 138) concerning minimum age for admission to employment.[51]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

37. Noting the progress since the last review about administration of justice, JS3 stated that there remains an inadequate and unequal access to justice in Samoa. The public remains uninformed of the major changes in the powers of the Ombudsman and services under the Ombudsman Amendment Act 2013. Access to lawyers and to the court system is unaffordable for many. JS3 commended the Government's decision to implement a Community Law Centre, which will help marginalised population, and recommended expediting the resourcing and set up of this essential service for Samoa people. JS3 also recommended promoting effective public awareness programs related to the roles of the Office of the Ombudsman.[52]

38. NHRI welcomed recent developments in the criminal justice system including the establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism for places of detention, the establishment of a Youth Court, and a range of reforms enacted through the Prisons and Corrections Act 2013. NHRI recommended that the Samoan Government fully implement the Prisons and Corrections Act 2013, and the recommendations contained within the NHRI's 'Detention Centre Inspections Report', June 2015, which includes addressing prison water supply, improving hygiene, classifying and separating prisoners, developing a standard induction process, and improving access to health care; developing and

implementing comprehensive educational and vocational training and rehabilitation programs for prisoners.[53]

4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

39. NHRI believed that women's involvement in decision-making must be addressed at both the village and national levels, and mutual strengthening may result in improved women's representation at both levels. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government in collaboration with it and relevant non-governmental organisations raise awareness of gender role stereotyping and its effects on women, targeting both men and women at all levels of society.[54]

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

40. Goshen Trust noted that the Government should review employment laws to ensure that discrimination is addressed effectively in all work places.[55]

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

41. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government provide adequate and sustainable funding for the implementation of the Water for Life Sector Plan 2012-2016 and the National Sanitation Policy 2010 within the national budget.[56]

7. Right to health

42. SFHA recommended Samoa to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services to all persons without discrimination of age, class, marital status or minority status. Samoa should take positive and concrete measures to train health care providers on sensitive, confidential and effective ways to provide these services.[57] SNCW added that there are a number of issues concerning rural women's rights to health services.[58]

43. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government address quality issues and the accessibility gap for rural and remote areas, and the community's perception of affordability of health care through health literacy campaigns.[59]

44. SFHA recommended Samoa to undertake evidence-based data collections on reasons for the low level of contraceptive use among women, especially on specific target groups of population with unmet need for contraception. The Government of Samoa should collect data on unsafe abortion in order to record its magnitude on women and girls' health.[60]

45. Regarding implementation of recommendation 73.36 (A/HRC/18/14), JS3 recommended Samoa to improve the quality of health care service delivery ensuring that there is sufficient medical personnel outsourced to the district healthcare facilities and in the main resource centre; increase scholarship opportunities for medical studies and seek bilateral assistance to increase scholarship opportunities; strengthen health promotion and primordial prevention.[61]

8. Right to education

46. The National Human Rights Institution noted that Samoa is on track to meet Millennium Development Goal 2 in achieving universal compulsory primary education with the national schooling participation rate for children aged 5-14 above 90% since 2005. Primary and secondary education in Samoa is free under the Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan

Government assist in reducing the incidental cost of education so that primary education in Samoa can be completely free, and ensure enforcement of the Education Act 2009 to reduce the amount of school-aged children working as street vendors.[62]

47. Regarding implementation of recommendations 73.38 and 73.39 (A/HRC/18/14), JS3 stated that education in Samoa is compulsory from ages 5 to 14, but there are still many children noticeably roaming the streets instead of attending school, and there is still lack of enforceability of the Education Act 2009 and minimum resourcing to ensure proper implementation. JS3 recommended increasing financial resources and oversight to ensure the full implementation of the Education Act.[63]

48. OHR stated that human rights education shall be a priority in all educational institutions from elementary to the National University of Samoa. OHR noted that comprehensive and creative education curriculum could inspire Samoans to continue to improve daily living and enrich their spirit of solidarity. A national conference on human rights education will allow assessing the current best practices and sharing ideas for new initiatives.[64]

9. Cultural rights

49. The National Human Rights Institution noted that it is important to understand the relationship between *fa'asamoa* (the Samoan way of life) and the international human rights system. Human rights are underpinned by the core values of universality, interdependence and indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination. Similarly, *fa'asamoa* holds core values that guide social interaction such as respect, dignity, love, protection, and service. The NHRI believes that international human rights principles and the core values of *fa'asamoa* mutually reinforce each other. The National Human Rights Institution recommended that the Samoan Government, in collaboration with it, conduct more human rights awareness activities in order to dispel misconceptions about human rights in Samoa.[65]

10. Persons with disabilities

50. JS4 recommended taking the necessary measures to strengthen the implementation of the national building code, of the disability accessibility guidelines and other strategies to improve access to services, transports, information, and physical environment by all persons with disabilities. In addition, JS4 encouraged Samoa to continue in its efforts to provide adequate resources to support the effective implementation of the action of the national disability task force and disability unit.[66]

11. Minorities and indigenous peoples

51. Cultural Survival noted that communal land rights were threatened starting from 2008 with the Land Titles and Registration Act. If not properly managed, the historically rich land of Samoa could be overrun by developers who lack the mindful care of the indigenous peoples who have spent generations as stewards of their family lands.[67]

52. Cultural Survival recommended Samoa to ensure the participation of indigenous communities in the development of policy on climate change adaptation and mitigation, in accordance with the principles of free, prior, informed consent and adopt an action plan to distribute disaster relief to rural parts of the island to help ensure a speedy recovery for small indigenous communities that lack access to aid. Moreover, Cultural Survival recommended taking steps to protect communal land rights of indigenous peoples and ensure that any land concession to foreign companies and developers follows a process of free, prior, informed consent.[68]

12. Environmental issues

53. OHR stated that an emerging priority, which requires attention, relates to climate change and human rights. OHR noted that roughly 70% of the population inhabits low-lying coastal areas and a great deal of infrastructure is along the coast.[69]

54. Cultural Survival indicated that Samoa does have active programs within the Global Climate Change Alliance, that include adaptation to climate change to protect the water sector, as well as general disaster aid to remote areas. Even with these programs, Samoa still needs to improve aid and relief for natural disasters and must do more to ensure the inclusion of indigenous peoples into policy making.[70]

55. Regarding implementation of recommendation 73.41 (A/HRC/18/14), JS3 stated that awareness of people on climate change issues and its impact remain a challenge and need to be effectively addressed by the Government. JS3 recommended mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies within the Education Curriculum and within the Government and the Samoan community at large; and adopting a multi-sectoral approach including the involvement of non-governmental organisations in raising awareness within Samoa and internationally.[71]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org

Civil society

Individual submissions

CNGK	The Center for Global Nonkilling, Honolulu (United States of America);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America);
GIEPAC	Global Initiative to End All Punishment Against Children, London(United Kingdom);
GT	Goshen Trust, Apia (Samoa);
ICAAD	International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination, New York (United States of America);
OHR	Oceania Human rights, Honolulu (United States of America);
SFA	The Samoa Faafafine Association, Apia (Samoa);
SFHA	Samoa Family Helath Organization, Apia (Samoa);
SNCW	Samoa National Council of Women, Apia (Samoa);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint Submission 1 submitted by: SVSG – Samoa Victim Support Group, ECPAT - End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, Bangkok (Thailand);
JS2	Joint Submission 2 submitted by: AKAHATA, Buenos Aires (Argentina); Kaleidoscope Australia Human Rights Foundation; Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
JS3	Joint Submission 3 submitted by: Adventist Disasters Relief Agency [ADRA], Goshen Trust, Nuanua o le Alofa [NOLA], Pan Pacific South East Asia Women Association [PPSEAWA], Samoa Family Health Association [SFHA] , Senese, SUNGO; Apia (Samoa);
JS4	Joint Submission 4 submitted by: Nuanua O Le Alofa [NOLA], Senese, Apia (Samoa)

National Human Rights Institution:

Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Apia (Samoa)

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, pages 3 and 4.
[4] JS3, Submission to the UPR, pages 1 and 2.
[5] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, pages 3 and 4.
[6] JS3, Submission to the UPR, pages 1 and 2.
[7] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, pages 3 and 4.
[8] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 8.
[9] JS3, Submission to the UPR, pages 1 and 2.
[10] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 2.
[11] CGNK, Submission to the UPR, page 3 and 4. See A/HRC/18/14/Add.1, paras. 2 and 3.
[12] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[13] Goshen Trust, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[14] Oceania Human Rights, Submission to the UPR, page 1
[15] JS1, Submission to the UPR, page 3-4
[16] CGNK, Submission to the UPR, page 3 and 4
[17] Goshen Trust, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[18] JS4, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[19] JS1, Submission to the UPR, page 3
[20] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[21] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 4.
[22] Oceania Human Rights, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[23] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 2.
[24] JS4, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[25] Goshen Trust, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[26] Transgender individual, www.usp.ac.fj
[27] The Samoa Faafafine Association, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[28] SFHA, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[29] CGNK, Submission to the UPR, page 5 and 6
[30] JS1, Submission to the UPR, page 3
[31] JS1, Submission to the UPR, page 4.
[32] SNCW, Submission to the UPR, page 3
[33] High chiefs of the county, village and family, www.pasefika.com.
[34] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 3.
[35] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 12.
[36] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 10.

[37] JS2, Submission to the UPR, page 1
[38] JS2, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[39] JS2, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[40] SNCW, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[41] Goshen Trust, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[42] JS3, Submission to the UPR, pages 3 and 4.
[43] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 7.
[44] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 5.
[45] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 9.
[46] A Samoan council of faipules (Samoan native councillor heading a political district and belonging to a Fono) constituting the central political structure of a village, district or island; www.mirriam-webster.com/dictionary
[47] Ritual apology, http://tpo.tepapa.govt.nz/ViewTopicExhibitDetail.asp?TopicFileID=0x000a27d7
[48] ICAAD, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[49] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[50] Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[51] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 4.
[52] JS3, Submission to the UPR, pages 5 and 6.
[53] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 10.
[54] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 6.
[55] Goshen Trust, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[56] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 13.
[57] SFHA, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[58] SNCW, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[59] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, pages 10 and 11.
[60] SFHA, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[61] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 7.
[62] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, pages 8 and 9.
[63] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 8.
[64] Oceania Human Rights, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[65] Samoa National Human Rights Institution, Submission to the UPR, page 5.
[66] JS4, Submission to the UPR, page 3
[67] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 4
[68] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 5
[69] Oceania Human Rights, Submission to the UPR, page 2
[70] Cultural Survival, Submission to the UPR, page 3
[71] JS3, Submission to the UPR, page 8.